THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1115.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of Mrs. Braxton, on Shockoe Hill, on the night of the 6th instant, a small bright bay MARE, bob tail, and a considerable dent on one Side, about 4 feet 7 inches high; canters remarkably well, which gait, she is fond of going; paces and trots, and has a lump on the left side of her nose, about the size of a bullet. Whoever will deliver the same here, or at Cherry Cook, King William County, shall be duly rewarded.

Charles H. Braxton.

Richmond, June 7th, 1803. tf.

Discourse on War.

ON Saturday the 18th Inst. J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, a Discourse on the causes and consequences of War.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying *three shillings* for each ticket. No charge will be made for the admission of ladies.

Journeymen Hatters.

TWO or three, such as are good workmen and attentive to their business, will meet with employment by applying to

A. RONALD.

Lynchburg, May 18th, 1803. 3w

On Tuesday the 28th inst.

will be sold at the Office of the subscribers,

4 excellent WAGGONS, & TEAMS---complete.

NINETY days credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M.

June 6, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, more containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 25 miles at farthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Gooch. and. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 12aw4t.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Equal and exact justice to all men.

It may be recollected, that in one of our late papers, we gave an extract from the Washington Federalist, headed Gallatin and Matthew Lyon. From this article it appeared that this IMPORTED bear in human shape, has been appointed agent of the United States for furnishing supplies to the army, to the exclusion of men of character and respectability. And it further appeared that the IMPORTED Secretary of the Treasury had honored his draught in an uncommon degree, by paying it about five months before it became due, while the bill of Mr. Steele, late Secretary for the Mississippi Territory, an American and a federalist, was under the most trifling pretences, dishonored and exposed to a protest; nay, that more than 14 months had now elapsed since the money became due, and still the Genevan contrived to find excuses for declining to pay it. Two reasons have already been given why Lyon should meet with this extraordinary favor and preference in the sight of Monsieur Gallatin; we shall finish this article by furnishing a third, as contianed in the following extract.

"*HEAD QUARTERS, October 16, 1776—Ticonderoga.*

PAROLE, FALMOUTH.

"At a General Court Martial of the Line, of which Brigadier General St. Clair was President—

"Capt. Jonathan Fasset, Capt. John Fasset, Lieut. Rufus Perry, Lieut. Jonathan Wright, and Lieut. MATTHEW LYON, were tried for deserting their posts on Onion River, without their being attacked or forced by the enemy, and without orders.

"The Court having duly considered the evidence for and against the prisoners, are of opinion, that Capt. Jonathan Fasset, Capt. John Fasset, Lieut. Jonathan Wright, and Lieut. MATTHEW LYON, are guilty of deserting their posts without orders, or without being attacked, or forced by the enemy, they are also, with Lieut. Rufus Perry, guilty of a breach of the sixth article of the rules and regulations published by the Honorable, the Continental Congress, for the better regulation of the Army. And do adjudge that Capt. Jonathan Fasset, Capt. John Fassett, Lieut. Jonathan Wright, Lieut. Rufus Perry, and Lieut. MATTHEW LYON, be cashiered, and forfeit all their pay, to be appropriated towards making good the damages sustained by the inhabitants on Onion River, on account of their unsoldier like behaviour; and that they be all, and each of them, declared incapable of ever hereafter holding any *military command or employment in the States of America.*

"And that their names and crimes be published in the newspapers."

This now is another of the war-worn soldiers of the American revolution. We fancy the democratic editors will be a little tender in future how they touch on the revolutionary services of "spitting Matthew Lyon," or "poor Luther Baldwin."

We observe that the sentence incapacitates Matthew from holding "any *military* command or employment in the States of America." We will not undertake to say that the employment he now holds, that of "Agent for furnishing supplies to the army," is a military employment; but we will venture to say, it is an employment that he never would have received from General Washington. He was a man of honorable sentiment, and would have felt the disgrace of having such a creature employed in the most menial office in his gift. But, alas! the distribution of honor and office has now fallen to the lot of quite another sort of a man—one who assures us, under his own hand, that "of the various executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the interests of our fellow citizens in the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their station," and that "time is taken, and information sought, to seek out the best through the Union." Certainly it must be admitted, that our President is singularly happy in making such discoveries who are "the best men through the Union."

From the Washington Federalist.

TO STANISLAUS HOXTON, Esq.

DEAR SIR, *May* 3, 1803.

Without enquiring into the motives which induced Mr. Paine to address his six extraordinary letters to the people of the United States—it seems to be high time at least, to disclose to the world the effects which this man's general conduct and these letters in particular, have produced upon our people. Never having seen Paine, I can be actuated by nothing arising from the disgusting egotism which every one complains of in his conversation. My opinions are founded upon his own words and works, and upon a knowledge of the political and religious creed of our native American Republicans—since seventy-six it has been my pride to be one of this sect; I shall remain one, so long as our native virtue and strength shall be exerted to protect us against *such foreigners*, and the infidious doctrines they avow! Revolution is this man's darling passion!———His ineffable vanity and arrogance has constantly intruded him into scenes of convulsion—and if we could believe his frantic scribblers, he controls the destiny of the political world!

Not satisfied with this *ideal importance* upon politics, he has filch'd from deistical writers of a former age, the hackneyed doctrines of infidels, in hopes also to prostrate Christianity' the sweetest consolation of mankind! He has done more! he has set up a standard for infidelity to rally round, and a precedent for ingratitude to skulk into! In his Age of Reason, he has reviled the religion of our country—in his letter to Gen. Washington, he has traduced his benefactor! But we thank God, that the religion of this western world is not to be overturned by the pigmy lucubrations of an unprincipled revolutionists! Our vigilent and enlightened government will frown upon his disorganizing and officious impertinence, and the people will cry out with one voice, "away with such foreign miscreants—*Paine* has been a *Callender* toward Washington, and Callender has been a Paine to Jefferson." But let us turn this fellow round and see what he has done. He tells us, that after *he finished* the revolution in America, he went to Europe! I would ask for what purpose? If he really considered himself an American citizen, why did he desert his favourite country, and deprive her of his immaculate energies at a time when the constitution was in the infancy of experiment? He has never dared to say, he was sent by the government as agent of any kind, although, he has the audacity to complain, that the executive did not claim him when he was jeopardized in France by his own folly! No; The actual cause of his leaving this country at that time was the very same which brought him here in the first instance to partake in more revolutions! And in this movement we see his own maxim verified, "that every vice has a virtue opposed to it," for so soon as our government affirmed a shape of virtuous energy, he shrunk from its terrors and hastened into the vortex of European infamy! His Rights of Man addressed to the people of England is of the same complexion—It unhinges the fundamental principles of American Independency—The natural right of every nation to govern itself without the interference of strangers. It goes to sap the foundation upon which every well regulated political institution builds its hope of wealth peace and happiness! By stirring up discontent among the ignorant—by alarming the fears of the credulous—by misrepresenting the motives and actions of men in power, (and by this means displace those whom a majority of the nation have declared shall be their rulers) and by inculcating doctrines which go to produce civil war! This was Paine's employment in England! and Oh! sad to tell—while this political Quixote was busily employed in distributing *his Rights* to the *People* of England, but for his sudden disappearance the magistrates would have presented him with one of theirs—the right of hanging a scoundrel! Tom found England would not do for him, and he *stole* over to France! Here this political voluptuary could glut his passion for revolutions! He had by turns been an English, an American, and a French Citizen, and so much did he prefer the last, that *he honoured* their national legislature with taking a seat—from this dignified stand did he look on without emotion, and witness the shocking massacres of these horrid times! But when his colleague, the tyrant Robespierre, had usurped the power over the Guillotine, and declared "that it was the interest of America to arrest Paine," then and not till then do we find our hero alive to the miseries of France and his own danger! Poor Tom has exerted all his sophistry and logic to colour over this act in his Tragic Comidy, but it won't do! Every man must ask, why did he go to France at all? Or why did he remain there after Robespierre's execution? There can be but one answer, that to the first his pride was too much gratified to part with his importance—to the second, he felt free again to renew his former enjoyments, while the same scenes were playing over again, and he could not bring himself to part with such exquisite gratification!—But mark my gentleman! No sooner had Bonaparte stopped the revolutionary excesses, and there appeared something like law and gospel in France, we find him whining to our generous and humane executive, for leave to return in a government vessel, by which he would be protected against Britain where his life had been forfeited, and enable him too to leave France unmolested. But to secure this departure more certainly, and with some eclat, which his little soul is always panting after, *he published (wrongly translated)* the President's letter of *permission* written in the easy confidence of old acquaintance! Thus did this man avail himself of indecorous publication to deceive the world as to executive patronage! Mr. Jefferson's enemies have "seized the golden opportunity" and charge him with advocating all the crimes of this detested monster! Although the President will feel no sort of uneasiness at this twisted inference among the numberless others, yet the friends to the administration cannot suffer Tom Paine, who has cap'd the climax of iniquity, to intrude himself into our republican sect—we disclaim the association and despise his principles! He has had the presumption to place himself (uninvited) in the front rank of our party! And our adversaries rejoice, because he is the sure instrument to do us injury! The republicanism of Americans is as opposite to this man's doctrines, as is vice to virtue! I know that mine is, and I believe from every thing I have heard and seen, that such is the universal sentiment:

I am Dear Sir,
Your most obdt. servant.
WILLIAM BAKER.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

TO WILLIAM BAKER.

SIR,

Without enquiring into the motives, which induced you to write your extrordinary letter to Mr. Hoxton, or him to publish it, you must excuse the liberty I take to make a few remarks on it. I confess myself at a loss to conjecture, what effect this letter was to have or was expected to have on the public mind. You have certainly shewn Tom Paine to us in his proper character. You have unmasked the villain. For *this service* every thinking rational man will be thankful to you; and are we not at liberty to infer, that you have the same contemtious opinion of his associates as of Paine himself? Yet certain parts of your letter rather discountenance such a conclusion. Can you be serious or are only disposed to recant by halves? Can you, who have been the avowed and professed admirer of Mr. Jefferson, who have so often and so vociferously in every tavern, and at every regimental, battalion and company meeting in your country, rent the air with acclamations to M. Jefferson's many public and private virtues, his great endowments of mind and superior political information, feel regret for the many eulogiums, expressed in support of his character and condemn him now by thus openly exposing his old friend and acquaintance (and present inmate and companion)? Men are judged of by their associates, as trees are valued by the fruit they produce. What a handsome character you have given us of this Tom Paine, to whom our President, under the impulse of congenial sentiments, addressed *in the easy confidence of old acquaintance* his letter of *permission*, as you term it, to return to this country. Why was the President's permission necessary? Your letter contains the explanation. Tom had endeavoured *to fan the flame of discord and discontent in Great Britain*, and had he not, as you observe, unfortunately *stole over to Fraude*, the magistrates of that country would have exercised *the right of hanging the scoundrel*. The fear of the gallows induced Paine to solicit a passage in one of our ships of war, that he might avoid the vigilance of the British cruisers. The favour Mr. Jefferson, *in easy confidence of old acquaintance*, granted him, that he might return in safety to his embraces and under the protection of his patronage, *continue his useful labours*, as our President in in his letter prays he may long live to do. From the catalogue of Paine's numberless vices you particularly select the charge of vanity. But is that to be wondered at? A man of sounder judgement and better principles, than Paine has, might be made vain, were he so complimented by such a modern philosopher, as Mr. Jefferson, the mighty president of a rising empire. Of what has Tom been vain? He has been vain enough to publish Jefferson's letter, *written in the easy confidence of old acquaintance.* 'Tis this gives the offence, not Paine's vanity. He made use, you say, of *an indecorous publication to deceive the world as to executive patronage*! Shame on such subterfuge! Has he not recived the patronage? Do you mean, that the letter was indecent in itself or that it was indecent for Tom Paine to publish it? That it was indecent, indecorous and highly improper for Mr. Jefferson, President of the United State. to send a passport for such a *scape-gallows* as Paine to come to this country, all honest men must admit; but must think Paine acted wisely or rather cunningly by publishing this letter, if thereby he expected to brush up his fallen character. These associates must be woefully disappointed: Thomas Jefferson, in finding this affectionate letter in print; and Thomas Paine, in finding no value attached to his character in consequence of it. You say this letter was *wrongly translated*, you must have seen the original to have made this discovery. Why did you not give us a true and literal translation? Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine, though fast friends, are not countrymen: Jefferson is an American, Paine an Englishman; Jefferson hardly wrote in French, unless it was to shew his learning. Whether he did or did not, it matters not, *it was written in the easy confidence of old acquaintance*, and contained the invitation or *permission*, if you would rather so term it, for Paine to come to this country in a ship of the United States. This favorable passport was ordered by Mr. Jefferson to protect as you forcibly observe, a scoundrel from the gallows; but one that Mr. Jefferson *prays* in this same letter may long live *to continue his useful labours.* Rare instance of executive pantronage! The pettiest Prince or poorest Potentate in Europe would have spurned such a wretch or sent him to do penance for his offences under a gallows. You have said that Paine *has set up a standard for infidelity to rally round.* Has he fixed it in the President's house, where he has been so hospitably received? On the Square or at the Capitol? Or where are results received, during his excursion from the city? You say he has traduced the character of Gen. Washington and reviled the religion of our country; but you thank God, *that our vigilant and enlightened Government* (by this you cannot mean our present Executive) *will frown upon his disorganizing and officious interference.* This I do not believe. That the people will cry out with one voice, *away with such foreign miscreants!* (this I trust will be true and those sent along that sent for him.) Will you, will the people come boldly forward and condemn the miscreant? No greater service could be rendered our country.—Though he has visited us by invitation from Mr. Jefferson, has received from him the fraternal embrace, has basked in the sunshine of Presidential favour, and fed and fattened at his board, I am pleased to find you consider him an unproper and offensive visitor, and expect ere long you will reject and despise those, who thus hospitably entertain him, counting no doubt on a continuance of his *useful labours*, as their reward. You cannot, you say, *suffer Tom Paine, who has cap'd the climax of iniquity to intrude himself into your republican sect.* To this you must submit or exclude yourself from Mr. Jefferson's sect. You charged Tom Paine with vanity, if a vice, you must be deeply tainted with it, if you consider your services rendered Mr. Jefferson equaly meritorious with Paine's *useful labours.* You perhaps have never traduced the character of Gen. Washington. You have not reviled the religion of your forefathers and, like Paine, called the Virgin Mary, a whore and the Saviour of the world a bastard. You have not attempted *to prostrate Christianity, the sweetest consolation of mankind.* Tom Paine as is observed in your letter, has laboured to effect these purposes, and in language manly and dignified, you warmly express your disapprobation. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter *written in the easy confidence of old acquaintance*, prays for long life for Paine; that he may continue his *useful labours*, as he terms them, in contradiction to your opinion, and may meet his reward in the *thankfulness of nations.*—If then you seriously censure and condemn Tom Paine, for his political writings, which tend, as you observe, *to disorganize all Government*; if you consider him *ungrateful* in attempting to traduce the character of Gen. Washington, his benefactor; if you consider him, as endeavouring to *prostrate Christianity, the sweetest consolation of mankind*, and *erecting the standard of infidelity*; you must conclude no worse character can exist, and it must be disgusting to you and the good people of the United States to find this monster of depravity, seated at the President's board, feasting on the bread, wine and oil they have so liberally furnished, that he may fatten and strengthen thereon, to continue, what Jefferson calls, his useful labours, to wit: to *disorganise government* to *vilify and traduce* the character of the *father* and *preserver* of our country, Gen. Washington, and to rob us of life's best comfort, our religion. You declaim Tom Paine, as one of your sect, for reasons assigned, that should make every honest and virtuous man dispise and discard him. You have marked him, and truly, as ungrateful, irreligious, a disorganiser, a man, who has *cap'd the climax of vice and iniquity*, and merited the gallows, for his offences. If the same cause produce the same effects, which to a rational mind, they should do; why not discard Mr. Jefferson? Has not Mr. Jefferson laboured, with great zeal and industry in the same vocation with Paine? Has he not rewarded the author of "*the Prospect before Us*" for printing and publishing a volume of abuse against the conduct and character of General Washington? Has he not treated with marked ingratitude the patriots and heroes of '76, who fought and bled to procure American Independence, by displa-

ding from office, all those who dared to differ in sentiment and opinion from him? Has he not in "*His Notes on Virginia*" sceptically written on the religion of our country, thereby indirectly attempting to destroy belief and establish infidelity, not in language as open and bold as Paine's, but intended and designed to promote the same ends? Contrast now sir, the pursuits of these two men, view with unprejudiced eye the labours, they have so long been engaged in; consider well the consequences, that must result, if the principles and opinions they have published, professed and still adhere to, should become prevalent among us, and if you find, as you profess you have done, *just cause to reject and despise Thomas Paine*, you will search in vain for reasons to *justify either* esteem or approbation for Thomas Jefferson.

I am Sir, your Obdt. Servant.

—

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

Seeing an account in your Register of the 2d inst. of the phenomenon of the shooting stars, and a request of the editor of the Richmond paper, that people at a distance would furnish their remarks on the appearance—If you think the following narration will be acceptable to your readers, you may give it a place in your paper.

We the undersigned, residing about six miles west of the University, ten miles south of Hillsborough, being on Wednesday night the 20th April, out on a fishing party, and returning home about 1 o'clock A. M. we were alarmed with the appearance of a shooting of stars, the whole hemisphere as far as the extension of the horizon, seemed to be illuminated; the meteors kept no particular direction, but appeared to move every way. We viewed the phenomenon for the space perhaps of half an hour with amazement, during which time no intermission appeared. We distinctly heard a hissing in the air, but heard no reports. The above statements may be relied on as facts.

WILLIAM GAVIN,
SPRUCE M. OSBORN,
ADLAI HOGAN,
ALEX. HOGAN.

May 17, 1803.

—

METEORS.

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

Messrs. PIERCES,

I was struck with the wonderful appearance of falling Stars, observed in Richmond, in Virginia, and published in a few newspapers, but little thought that any thing of the kind was observed here. The account appeared to me so extraordinary that I copied it off in short hand from the Centinel. I had just done this, and referring to the paper, a gentleman, (in whose relation I place the fullest confidence,) took the paper in his hand, and told me, to my surprise, that he saw with astonishment the same marvellous appearance here, in company with two of his acquaintance. He then proceeded to give a particular description of it; agreeing with the printed account—Wishing to learn every interesting particular, I have conversed with two of my neighbours, named by him as being with him. The three agree in every thing material. After the verbal account, I desired of one of them that he would state the matter in writing—he has done it—and I send it you for publication. His testimony, in his own words, as an eye witness, would be deemed unexceptionable by those who know him.

I am, yours, Y. Z.

Portsmouth, May 30.

—

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 24, 1803.

SIR,

Agreeable to your request, I will give you a detail of the circumstances of the Meteors falling.—I think it was about four weeks ago, on Wednesday morning about one o'clock, I went to the door; as soon as I opened it, the heavens seemed to be all on fire, the Meteors fell in every direction; four, six, or eight would fall at once towards the South, that I could count, (you will observe I could not count all that fell) and I could see the light of them which fell towards the North, but could not count them. I counted *one hundred and sixty seven* in about ten or fifteen minutes; I found I could not count them regularly—they fell so fast I counted no more; I stood there until about two o'clock, I then went up to go to bed and looked out of the window towards the North, and they continued to fall in the same manner as before, I stood there about an hour, and then went to bed—this was about 3 o'clock.

The circumstance of one was very pecular, the first I saw of it was directly over my head, it appeared about one foot diameter, it fell to the Eastward, the houses prevented my seeing how far it fell—There was light enough to see a pin on the ground, the tail of it was about one minute disappearing.

Please to pardon the inaccuracy of this statement.

Your very humble servant, D.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—
—ENTERED—

Sloop Favourite, Hudson, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Brig Polly, Kelly, Boston.
Fox, Lincoln, Do.
Sch. Friendship Snow, Do.

—

Dr. Read's case.—The prosecution by the commonwealth against Dr. *John K. Read*, as a magistrate of Norfolk, by the attorney general, has been tried. Dr. Read was accused of having committed Thomas Osborne, a British sailor, to the goal of Norfolk, for the mutiny on board the British frigate Hermione, who died in goal; and likewise for having committed another British sailor for the same crime, who, it was alledged, was named Hugh Jones; was delivered by Dr. Read to the British consul, was by him sent to the West-Indies; was tried, condemned and executed. The facts as to Osborne were admitted. The accusation as to Jones was denied. Above twenty witnesses attended. Two days were employed by the counsel. Dr. Read was ably defended by Messrs. Randolph, Warden and Wickham. The defendant's counsel plead, that the facts alledged, as to Hugh Jones, had not been committed—that no such man as Hugh Jones ever belonged to the Hermione; that it was right, according to the constitution of the United States and the treaty with Great Britain, to deliver such offenders as Jones was described to be; and that Dr. Read's motives, let the fact and the law be what they might, were pure; that the error, if there was one, was an error of judgment; and that no magistrate ought to be punished for an error of judgment, in the discharge of his official duty.

After a short time, the jury pronounced an acquittal. It is at present contemplated to publish the trial with the arguments of counsel in a pamphlet, for which purpose notes were taken. We therefore forbear to make any remarks. If the trial should be published, the community will be better pleased to pronounce their judgments upon the whole view of the case, than to have their opinions forestalled by previous remarks.

If the pamphlet shall not be published, we will at a future day, publish some observations, which will chiefly apply to the duty and power of a magistrate, in such a case.

It is said that this prosecution, first and last, directly and indirectly, has cost Dr. Read about five hundred pounds. We presume that the expences of the public have been still more.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland, to his friend in Virginia.

"The revival of Federalism in your "state, bursting the chains by which "your last representative mobocracy "attempted to fetter it, is the source of "great joy and triumph to its steady "friends in this part of the world, and "leads us to hope for the early return "of better times.

"I know not what to make of our paper the ————. Its editors seem to "manage *their affairs in their own way*, "unincumbered by the advice or opinion of friends or foes. They seem determined not to yield to *any*, much "less to *too much regulation*. I cannot "tell why many valuable essays which "have appeared in other papers, have "not been republished by them; unless their pride prevents them from "borrowing from abler editors than "themselves. I cannot conceive how "an editor can pretend to be a *federalist*, "who had rather fill his columns with "antiquated anecdotes and nostrums, "in preference to valuable essays which "have first appeared in some other paper."

We think it our duty to exculpate ourselves from this blame. We have never hesitated to extract from other papers such essays and paragraphs as appeared useful. If printers with whom we exchange papers do not pursue the same measures, it is a point to be settled between themselves and their subscribers. We are anxious for the propagation of federalism, and shall not trouble ourselves to enquire who does the most to produce this circumstance. Quite happy in the event, we shall not quarrel or complain if the merit of having done the most shall be ascribable to some other. We have done, and shall continue to do, our best.

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.
(No. XIV.)

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN *and the sale of the* BANK STOCK.

IN vain will the advocates of delusion and the trumpeters of Gallatin say, that the sale of the bank stock was not only justified, but applauded by the majority of congress. In vain will they say that forty-two members voted for the resolutions of General Smith, which came up so completely to these ends. I have before said, and lest it should be forgotten I repeat it, that it was totally impossible for any of the forty-two, unless they were in Gallatin's secrets and confidence, to have formed an opinion upon the subject in so short a time. They might indeed guess at it. They might find it more prudent to stick to one another, than to stand in an opposition upon a point, which could not be investigated, and so much interested the leaders of the party.

Let it be remembered that Gallatin himself admitted, that the report could not be satisfactory, because he had not received timely notice. What a pitiful subterfuge was this! Did he not know that discontent and censure stalked abroad? Did he not know that there were many members of congress who condemned the whole transactions? Did he not know that one of these members had informed his friends and advocates, that an accurate report would be expected from him during the session? Did he not know that one of the federal members had been using his endeavors for several days to introduce the resolutions of enquiry? Yes, he knew all this. He knew that men of talents, men of candour, men of *real patriotism*, condemned the whole transaction. He knew that the community were entitled to a satisfactory explanation. But he knew also that he could make no report which a common arithmetician could not expose, without exposing himself.

These circumstances did exist. The suspension of the report to the last day was an artifice which afforded a temporary respite for himself. It afforded the majority (republicans as they are pleased to call themselves) an opportunity to go home with a self-authorised and self-assumed triumph, and thus with the printed eulogies which they had voted for themselves and for each other, march into the fields of electioneering with the powerful advantages of resolutions which not only shielded themselves from the voice of censure, but might be used as a powerful weapon against their adversaries. The self-assumed honors which the forty two members decreed for themselves and for their Messiah, served, in distant quarters where the truth was unknown, as a two edged sword, with which, at the same instant, they could obtain self-protection and wound an adversary.

Perhaps Gallatin's confession, that he could not make up a satisfactory report, is the only part of the whole thirty-two pages which ought to be confided in; and yet, notwithstanding the confession, notwithstanding that a single glance was enough to shew that he had not done it, yet his *partizans* (for as to this transaction they certainly deserve the appellation) have decreed to him (and for this very transaction) a triumph.

The reader will no doubt be pleased to see the resolutions themselves. He will be able to form an opinion from the whole case. He will be able to determine, regardless of the errors which have been inculcated by circular letters and court-house harrangues, whether the persons who voted for them deserve most to be pitied or blamed. Here follow the enquiries:

"Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire, whether the commissioners of the sinking fund have agreeably to the directions of the act entitled, "an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," applied the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, provided by the same, to the principal and interest of the public debt; and to enquire, generally, into the accounts and proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund; and to report to the house."

1. Have the commissioners of the sinking fund applied the sum of 7,300,000 dollars to the payment of the public debt, in the year 1803? If they have not applied it, why has it not been done?

2. What was the true amount of interest on the public debt for the year 1802? And is the sum of 4,065,738 dollars and 47 cents, that true amount? A detailed account is requested.

3. What have been the actual remittances to Holland during the year 1802? A detailed account of all the bills, contracts, &c. is requested, with the names of the persons with whom contracts have been made, and from whom bills have been purchased, with the price paid.

4. If the contracts and bills do not cover all the balance in the hands of the commissioners, an account of the remainder is requested, with the names of the persons in whose hands the same remains, with the particular sum held by each person.

5. What were the sums disbursed from the treasury on account of the domestic debt, between the 1st of October 1801, and the 1st of January 1802; and what were the sums disbursed for the same account, between October 1st, 1802, and January 1st, 1803?

6. In the treasury report of December 1801, in table P. the interest of foreign debts for 1802 is said to be 476,941 dollars. In table R. the interest is said to be guilders 1,145,250. From whence arises the differences? How is the interest stated in table P. made up?

7. An account of the remittance forwarded to Holland, or purchased in 1803, is required, if convenient—the account to be in detail; and likewise such other information as the secretary may think will elucidate the transactions of the commissioners.

The following resolution was offered by General Samuel Smith.

"Resolved, That the commissioners of the sinking fund were authorised by the "act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," passed the 31st of May, 1790, to make sale of the stock of the bank of the United States: and the sales made by them agreeably to the resolution of the 7th day of June last, were expedient, and the result highly beneficial to the United States."

And carried—yeas 42, nays 12—as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Baily, Bowie, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Curtis, Dawson, Dickson, Early, Elmer, Eustis, Gray, Gregg, Holmes, Meriwether, Mitchell, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. Smith, (of N. Y.) J. Smith, (of Virg.) Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. Thomson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortland, Varnum and Van Horne.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Goddart, Griswold, Read, J. C. Smith, Upham and Van Renssalear.

Let us now ask how much time has elapsed since he Gallatin is have dispersed—how much time since they have ascribed to their Messiah the credit of having performed in nine or ten hours as much calculation and writing as would employ a man of common capacity as many days, and would employ a first rate writer four or five days?—More than one hundred days—more than three months. Let us next ask why some few of these hundred days have not been devoted to render satisfaction, not to the forty-two members, but to the whole community? Is not Gallatin a public servant? Does he not receive the extravagant sum of five thousand dollars per year for his service? Is not every day, every hour of that time, due to the public? Is he to be excused for not giving more satisfactory explanations after the adjournment of congress, merely because he neglected to do it during the session? It will be in vain to offer such an excuse to an impartial man.

I know that it will be said that the proper tribunal to which further explanation should be offered, is congress itself—and that Gallatin will be prepared to do so at the next session. And pray, Messrs. Republicans, (as you are pleased to call yourselves) why not render the information to the sovereign people at once? Are the people less sovereign, when the members of congress are at their own homes, than when they are collected? I should suppose that an honest sincere republican would find stronger inducements to give all possible information to the people during the recess of congress, than during the session. The plain truth is this. Neither Gallatin, nor either of the other two persons who have authorised the sale of the bank stock, or who have been instruments to the delusions which have been circulated, can find a single additional circumstance of extenuation. They may indeed play the hypocrite. They may ring a thousand changes upon the same feeble and threadbare excuses; but accurate examination will invariably shew, that neither Gallatin, nor any one for him, can say any thing more to the purpose.

If this is denied, then I ask why the columns of the National Intelligencer are silent? Smith would not stick at a trifle. His paper is always open to circulate democratic falsehood. It is his paper which gives publicity to the rhodomontades of Thomas Paine. If he is so ardent in the cause of deception and demoralization, there can be no doubt that he would rejoice in an opportunity of saying something more, if more could be said.

Reader, do you believe that my allegations are true? If you do not, tis in vain to expect from you an impartial or sound opinion. If you want confidence in any part, and from that cause suspend your opinion, then let me request that you will state the extent of your disbelief in writing. Let your doubts be printed in this paper. They shall be removed. Conviction shall be the consequence—not from idle and monotonous declamation, but from a plain, candid and perspicuous examination and report of facts.

FEDERALIST.

(To be continued.)

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NOTE.

Some federal editors have fallen into a mistake in their remarks concerning the Bank Stock business. They say that the stock which produced 8 per cent. was sold to pay a debt which bore only 5 per cent. interest. The following appears to be the true view. A share of stock cost 400 dollars. This produced 8 per cent. or 32 dollars per annum. The sale was made for 530 dollars. So that a capital which produced 32 dollars, was sold for 530 dollars. This sum at 6 per cent. would produce 34 dollars 80 cents—so that the United States was not getting more than about 5½ per cent. upon the capital, which was realized by the sale.

The statements which have been made in this paper concerning the sale of the Bank Stock, relate altogether to other things. This explanation is made that the readers may have a fair and candid view of the subject, so that they may judge for themselves. The case is bad enough in all conscience, without exaggeration or misrepresentation.

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For the purpose of strengthening the arguments which have been offered by our correspondent, we beg leave to publish the pertinent remarks which have appeared in the Frederick-Town Herald, upon the same subject. They appear to apply particularly in the present instance, and are as follow:—

"In this day's paper we conclude the debate on the resolution proposing an investigation of the report of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The reply of Mr. Griswold to Messrs. Randolph, Nicholson and Smith, cannot be read with too much attention; nor do we wish our readers lightly to pass over the speches of the democratic members. If their remarks are not attended to, it may perhaps be supposed that much was said in defence of Mr. Gallatin. But if they are carefully perused, it will be obvious, that no one fact nor argument was adduced by the friends of the *Genevese*, which tended in any degree to exculpate the Secretary of the Treasury. On the contrary, they involved the obscure and contradictory statements of Mr. Gallatin in still greater obscurity. As to Mr. Randolph, who spoke first in behalf of the Secretary, if he had the happiness to understand his own meaning, we are sure he had better luck than any person who heard him. And if he was able to convince *himself* of the innocence and ability of Mr. Gallatin, we are afraid that *he* is the only person on whom his speech produced the desired effect. One thing, however is very plain, that Mr. Randolph could not, for the soul of him, find out what had become of 114,000 dollars, which had been taken from the Treasury, and of the expenditure of which no sort of account had been rendered by the *Genevese*. But the gentleman consoles himself, and endeavours to console the people, by speaking of 114,000 dollars as a mere trifle, and of no consequence to the United States.—He was astonished "*that so small a sum (as 114,000 dollars) should appear unaccounted for, on the payment of 7,300,000 dollars.*"—In Virginia, where it is said to be the fashion to *talk* rather *largely* upon money matters, it may perhaps do well enough to talk of 114,000 dollars as quite *a thing of nothing*, and hardly worth looking after. But we must confess that we are not inclined to think altogether so lightly of the sum.—114,000 would make several people tolerably rich.

"It would be a right handsome capital, for a man to *trade* upon. It would be very convenient, for a good many democratic merchants, who bawled out pretty loudly for Mr. Jefferson and Monsieur Gallatin, to receive from the Treasury 114,000 dollars without interest for a year or two. In that time, if they were successful, their fortunes would be made, and they might even return the money they at first obtained. And if they were unfortunate, or should take it in their heads to *run off*, why the United States could but lose it and the people would think nothing of paying "*so small a sum*" as Mr. Randolph calls it, over again.—So much for Mr. Randolph. Mr. Nicholson seemed really disposed to explain the accounts, if he had known how. But *finance* is a subject rather above his ken. General Smith, (of Baltimore) indeed, was astonished that Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson were "able *off-hand*, to answer so effectually the objections that were raised." But it so happened, that what General Smith termed *off-hand*," was a preparation of several weeks: aided all the time, by Secretary Gallatin. And truly it was enough to astonish the General, that in so short a space of time, Mr. Nicholson should be able *not to know*, the *debit* from the *credit* side of the accounts,

It might have taken another man a life time to get *so deep*. But yet, it is a certain fact, that Mr. Nicholson, after several weeks study, did discover that the commissioners were to take *credit* for about 23,000 dollars, which they had drawn from the treasury, instead of its being charged to their *debit*. So that, accordingly to Mr. Nicholson's calculation, secretary Gallatin, after taking from the Treasury, 23,000 dollars, and rendering no account of the expenditure, would be entitled to 23,000 dollars more, merely for having done so. But it happened, unluckily for Mr. Nicholson, that Mr. Griswold, who knew something more about these matters, than he did, detected his mistakes, and corrected his calculations. Mr. Nicholson's speech did not therefore much mend the Secretary's report. General Smith appeared to think that congress knew quite as much of the business as he did *(which was very probably the case)* and instead of speaking about the report of Mr. Gallatin which was then under consideration, the General amused himself and the House of Representatives in talking upon other subjects no way connected with the object of enquiry. He told them *how* he had been consulted by Mr. Wolcott—how his advice was followed—how much he was near getting for his bills on Holland, and how cunningly citizen Gallatin had disappointed his schemes. If the *General* had talked about every *cent's* costing "*half a dollar*," it would have been just as much to the purpose, as what he did say: only he could not, then, perhaps, have said so much about *his own dear self*. But as the General seemed to think he *could* not throw any new light upon the obscure accounts of the Secretary, it might have been illnatured not to indulge him with the privilege of making a speech upon something else, and we know of no snbject on which gen. Smith can talk with more fluency and pleasure, than on the merits, services and talents of General Smith.

"If, with the clumsy and unintelligible speeches of Randolph, Nicholson and Smith, we contrast the clear and lucid arguments of Mr. Griswold, democracy must hides its head in shame. After attentively considerring and comparing the arguments of these gentlemen, on the interesting subject of *public money*, it must be a matter of astonishment, and regret, to every reflecting mind, that by some unaccountable whim or madness such men as Mr. Griswold are excluded from the Administration of the Government and our most important concerns, are placed in the hands of persons, who are perfectly and obviously, unacquainted with the subject.

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Dispatches were received on Saturday morning from Mr. Monroe. Nothing official has transpired concerning their contents. It is reported from a respectable source, that they speak confidently of war between France and England. The profound silence which is observed concerning our own affairs, and the situation of Louisiana, is rather unauspicious. When we consider the readiness with which the government, exult in every favorable breeze, with what eagerness they mention any little court compliment, we may draw a very strong interence of unfavorable news from their silence.

How lately is it, since the Spanish minister's letter was triumphantly published, as a proof of the wisdom and foresight of our government. That letter was to heal all differences, to end all disputes, and seemed purposely framed to compliment the penetration of our Chief magistrate. Dispatches have since arrived at New Orleans direct from Spain, and the port still continues shut. Some other bubble will soon be raised for the people to gaze and wonder at, until at length we are bubbled out of our rights and independence.

[*Wash. Fed*

BOSTON, May 6.

From France.

Letters from Bordeaux, of the 27th April, received by the Juno, Capt. Hall, arrived here yesterday in 37 days, inform, that no event has transpired to change the aspect of affairs in France, that war was talked of, but not generally expected; a state of doubt and uncercertainty pervaded all ranks of politicians.

From England.

By the arrival of the Brutus, on Friday last, we have received regular files of London papers to the 23d of April, which bring intelligence not so late, by two days, as the Iris, at New-York. We have however an opportunity of examining more particularly their contents, and to gather some notices, omitted in the New-York Advertiser. Arrangements in England, in some instances, have a less hostile aspect; and the people there at times, express their doubts of war. All intelligence, however, is mere conjecture and idle speculation, as the doors of the cabinet are still closed, and transactions there are known only to ministers—From circumstances which hav occurred, it is evident that Mr. Addington has been thrown into some embarrassment, in adjusting affairs, probably from some misunderstanding between him and the Grenville party. In consequence of which, measures, at first adopted, have been less vigorously pursued. The wish of Mr. Addington, that Mr. Pitt should come in with him to counsel and advise, is a presumption, that matters of the highest importance are now in agitation; something, perhaps, which requires more energy and decision than mere pacification.—Under these considerations, we can as yet discover nothing positive, that looks like a system of conciliation, between the two nations; but are induced to continue of opinion, that the obstacles to a permanent peace establihment, between England and France, are not likely to be speedily removed by negociation.

June 7.

From France.

On Sunday evening the ship General Washington, capt. Roberts, arrived in 28 days from Bordeaux. When he left France the question of peace or war remained undecided.

By captain Rogers, Paris papers were received to the 2d of May, containing London dates to April 26.

Col. Patten, had given notice to the British House of Commons of his intention to move for a committee of the whole on the state of the nation; but that he would delay the motion a few days in the hope the Minister would make his promised communication respecting the state of the negociation with France; flattering himself it would be made by the 29th of April. The papers say, the Minister's promise to parliament, was founded on the expectation of the answers which would be given to dispatches sent to Paris on the 24th of April.

A London paper of April 26, states, that the preparations for war were prosecuted with renewed activity; but these were presumed to be occasioned by the consideration of the possible, rather than probable result of the negociation.

The French papers complain of some improper visits paid to their vessels on the ocean by British cruizers.

The new Spanish Minister has arrived in England.

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NEW-YORK, June 8.

Latest from France.

We wish to express suitable acknowledgements to a respectable mercantile house in this city, which favored us with the perusal of Paris papers to the 25th of April, inclusive, received yesterday by the brig Mary, captain Moulton, in 40 days from Havre; and with the following extract from their correspondents:

"HAVRE, April 27.

"Appearances this day are more in favor of War. We are extremely solicitous to be relieved from this anxious state of suspence, a thousand times more painful than the evil itself.

Captain Moulton left Havre on the 28th of April, and informs us, that the greatest preparations for war were making in the French ports; a heavy impress of seamen had taken place, and the fleet was principally manned; from 12 to 20 gun-boats had been prepared for sea with the greatest expedition, and sailed for Dunkirk 3 days before his departure, but were driven back by adverse winds, and were lying in port; others were getting their guns on board, and completing their equipments. Active measures were taking to have the batteries of the town and harbor properly manned, and the ship carpenters and caulkers at Havre were all engaged by the government.—

Captain Moulton has brought dispatches from Mr. Monroe, for our government.

The French papers contain little intelligence of importance; very little that can gratify the eager expectation of public curiosity on the all important questions of peace or war. They are chiefly filled with columns of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif—a title not easily comprehended on the side of the Atlantic; a corps somewhat similiar, but without its proud patrican spirit, to the Parliament of Paris under the ancient regime; a corps which does not deliberate, but only stamps the first to the arbitrary mandates of a military despot. The objects of these projects of laws are very uninteresting to American readers. The most prominent articles will be found under our foreign head. We cannot trace a lisp respecting our Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Monroe's arrival or reception; nor any thing that regards New-Orleans or the Province of Louisiana.

The "Journal de Cemmerce," of the 25th April, contains the following:

"By virtue of an arrete of the Colonial government of St. Lucie, dated the 23d Pluviose, and until it is otherwise ordained, the permission granted to foreign vessels which shall import into St. Lucie non-prohibited merchandize, and to export from thence brown sugars, is extended to all other productions of that colony, excepting cotton, which only is reserved, for the French commerce. Foreign, vessels shall pay 6 1-2 per cent. on the value of colonial products exported from St. Lucie.—Those exported by the national vessels of France, or in French possession, shall be subject to no duty on departure from the said colony.

French 5 per ct. Con. 53f. 65c.

There is, it is said, a letter by the Mary from Mr. Livingston, our Minister at Paris as late as the 27th of April, in which he gives it as his opinion, that a War will speedily take place.

A single letter for our Secretary of state was received by the above vessel, which, the Commercial Advertiser says, is from Mr. Monroe.

The brig Mary, captain Moulton, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre-de Grace. She left there on the 28th April, at which time preparations for war were carrying on in France, with much activity. Orders had been received at Havre on the 26th to have the forts and batteries put into the best state of defence, and for that purpose all the ship carpenters and caulkers in the city were held in requisition by the Government. A heavy impress of seamen had taken place, and the fleet was said to be nearly manned. About 20 gun boats, which left Havre for Dunkirk a few days before capt. M. sailed, had put back on account of adverse winds; others were equipping with all possible expedition. Captain Moulton is the bearer of dispatches for our government from Mr. Munroe.

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Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Suite of Mr. Monroe, to his friend in this city, dated Paris, April 16th 1803.

"Mr. Monroe was presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 14th, by whom he was received with every mark of attention. He assured him that he was authorised by the First Consul to declare that he heard of his arrival in France with much satisfaction. Mr. M. will not be presented to the First Consul until ten days hence, that being the time appointed for presenting the foreign ministers.

"General Bernadotte left Paris on the 13th to embark for the United States, where he is to reside as Minister from this Government It is the general opinion that War is at no great distance. Orders were issued two days ago to prevent the sailing of all French vessels."

Extract of a letter from an American Merchant at Havre-de Grace, to his correspondents in this city, dated 22d April.

"A proposition has been lately made by Government to the Legislative Body to raise 120,000 Conscrips, 60,000 of which are said to complete the Peace Establishment, and 60,000 to form a Corps de Reserve. The proposal originates with Bonaparte, and will therefore be complied with.

"Maritime preparations are carrying on with activity, and every thing wears an hostile appearance.

"It would be prudent on the part of our merchants to be circumspect in their operations, as there is no knowing what treatment we may eventually receive from this government, which seems to be not well disposed towards us. Commercial affairs experience much embarrassment from the state of uncertainty with which it has to contend."

Jamaica papers of the 7th ult. mention, that no merchant vessel sails from that Island for England without convoy. In consequence of the present posture of affairs in Europe, Admiral Duckworth, on that station, had offered the merchants to send the Ganges frigate to England, to convoy any vessels which might be already to sail by the 8th May; which was accepted.

June 11.

The eastern mail of yesterday furnished us with London accounts to the 1st of May. The ship Martin, which arrived at this port last evening from Falmouth, brings London papers one day later, but adds nothing to our stock of intelligence.

Mr. Nathaniel Willis, the owner of the Martin, and who came passenger in her, informs us that the ship John Morgan, of and for this port, had dropped down to Portsmouth from London, to take on board Mr. King, who was to embark on the 10th May. The British packet Leicester, captain Clarke, was to sail from Falmouth for Halifax on the 8th. Vigorous war measures were continued in every port in the united kingdom, and the public opinion preponderated in favour of hostilities. Lord St. Vincents, it was expected, would shortly resign his seat in the admiralty board, and be succeeded by Lord Melville. Many of the ship carpenters employed in the dock yards of the government having been detected in fraudulent practices by Earl St. Vincent at his late visit of inspection, were discharged, and have entered into the service of the French republic. The channel fleet had not sailed; and the delay is attributed to the difficulty of obtaining seamen.

The cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will, it is understood, preserve a strict neutrality in the event of a rupture between France and Great-Britain.

The project of a law for the establishment of the French national Bank has passed the legislative body by a majority of 109 votes to 63.

The Portuguese government have taken off the prohibition on the import of foreign flour, imposing in its stead a duty of sixty cents per barrel.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

From New-Orleans.

May 11, 1803—"The Marquis of Casa-Calvo arrived here last evening, with the royal order to deliver up this province to the French officer who may be charged with the Duplicate. I have learnt from good authority that the Captain-General of Cuba disapproves of the Intendants conduct and that he had ordered the deposit to be opened for some time since unless the royal order to the contrary had been received—the Marquis was surprised to find it shut. All this as a tissue of Riddles, which time only will develope."

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SALEM, June 7.

From Bordeaux—late.

By a letter of May 5th, received by a mercantile house in this town from their correspond in Bordeaux, and politely communicated to us last evening; we find, even at that late date, the uncertainty of peace or war continued—as though the governments of France and England were sporting themselves with the hopes and fears of the public. The apprehensions of war had given a brisk demand to West-India produce; and though many vessels had arrived from thence and the Isle of France, still the prices had not declined, on account of the uncertainty above mentioned—"and particularly (says the letter) as our amateurs have determined to disarm and lay up their vessels until the present altercation between France and Great Britain are finally adjusted." Not a vessel was loading there for the East or West Indies. Brandies had fallen in price; and cargo wines.

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HARTFORD, (Conn.) June 8.

Mr. James Robinson, Jun. is appointed Post-Master at Durham, in the room of Mr. David Camp, dismissed.——The following is Mr. Granger's letter to Mr. Camp, and his answer thereto.

General Post-Office; January 20th, 1803.

SIR,

Believing the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new post-master at Durham in the state of Connecticut, I have accordingly appointed JAMES ROBINSON, Jun. post-master at that place, to whom on the receipt of this, you will please to deliver all the post-office property in your possession, taking his receipt therefor, if you desire it—you will also close your account with this office as soon as may be convenient.

Accept, Sir, my thanks, for all the faithful services you have performed while in office.

GIDEON GRANGER.

David Camp, Esq, Durham, Con.

SIR,

Yours of the 20th January, was not presented to me until the 9th of April, at which time, agreeable to your order, I delivered over all the post-office property, in my possession to James Robinson, jun. You say, "Believing the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new post-master at Durham, in the state of Connecticut, I have accordingly appointed James Robinson, jun." &c. From which it appears, that there has been some deficiency in the discharge of my duty, by which the public interest has been injured, or that it has not been properly promoted: for if I have faithfully discharged the duty of my office, it is a palpable absurdity to say, the public interest will be promoted by displacing a man without fault, and appointing one, who has never been tried. If I have not been faithful, I request, and think I am justified in demanding, what my accusation is: I am sensible that I have kept a very small office: but tyranize over a small man, and he will not relish it. After three years unremitted attention to my duty, I feel my reputation calumniated without any just cause. Yours is the perogative to appoint, and displace. Had you barely informed me, that it was your pleasure to appoint a post-master in my room, I would not have replied. But you give your ambiguous reason, "the public interest must be promoted"—a post-master, who will attend to that, must be appointed; indicating, that I have been deficient in that respect. Your *will* is therefore to displace me without so much as shewing me my fault. Is not this *tyranny*? or is this the mild reign, that was to succeed the reign of terror (falsely so called?) If party motive have not dictated this procedure, how are the public, whose interest you affect so much to promote, to reconcile the first and last paragraphs of your letter?

DAVID CAMP.

Durham, C. April 9th, 1803.

Gideon Granger, Post-master General.

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

HENRY PACE, Printer, and joint editor of the Recorder, has thought proper to sell his Printing-Office, his whole household furniture, and his property in the REVISED CODE, to Mr. John Harris, formerly letter carrier for the Post-Office of Richmond. The deed is dated the 9th of June current; and is registered in the district Court on the 15th. The apparent design of this sale is to convey his visible property out of the reach of his creditors, of whom I have the misfortune to be one. This is a pretty fellow to be setting up as a merchant! After making such a sale, Mr. Pace has had the amazing hardiness to raise an action against me for a breach of the articles of our agreement. I forwarn all persons, who may stand indebted to the Recorder, from paying any money whatever to Pace, till I can get my claim decided against him. My counsel say that this cannot happen till November next. As soon as I can recover the money; some method shall be thought of to make at least a partial compensation to those subscribers that, from the date of this advertisement, have refused to take Mr. Pace's Recorder. Those who continue to accept of it; as published by him; cannot be supposed to expect a return of this kind.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Pace circulated a very scurrilous extra Recorder against me. He is welcome to rail and to lie as much as he pleases, for that will not hinder me from recovering my money.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Richmond, June 17, 1803.

P. S. In my late address to the subscribers to the Recorder, I did not say that Mr. Hamilton was *the ablest political writer in America*, but that he was *one of the ablest*, which nobody will deny.

TO RENT,

The House and Lot,

AT present occupied by Maj Richard Baugh, in the town of Manchester, pleasantly situated on the falls of James River. There is a dwelling house, with convenient out houses, suited to a small family, together with an extensive garden, which is well enclosed. A lease of three years for the premises would be preferred. Application to be made to the subscriber, or Mr. George McCredie of Manchester.

John Cringan.

Richmond, June 12, 1803.

FOR SALE,

At the dwelling house of the late Colonel Hugh Nelson, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the personal estate of the said decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpsichord, with an uncommon number of stops, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Desk and Press, Carpets, China and other articles. Cash will be required for all sums not above 10 dollars; for sums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and security being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.

June 17th, 1803. 3t.

NOTICE.

In the case of *E. Manuel*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against E. Manuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia; and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

Rumsey's Iron Works,

SO well known for their ſituation, ſuperior conſtruction, and other advantages, are now the ſole property of the ſubſcriber, who has releaſed them from incumbrances created by former proprietors, which have hitherto prevented their operation, and is deſirous to put them immediately into motion. They conſiſt of Furnace, Forge, Saw-Mill, Grift-Mill, with their appendages—are abundantly ſupplied with Ore, Wood and Water, and are convenient to the navigation of James River. They make Iron of the beſt quality, and from the experiment already made, there can be no doubt of their clearing, with a tolerable force of hands, a nett profit of at leaſt ten thouſand dollars per year.

I will rent them for two or three years, or will join a gentleman who will furniſh an equal number of hands with myſelf, ſay 15, and an equal ſhare of money, uteuſils and other ſtock, to carry them on for that time, under an able and experienced manager, dividing equally the profits, without deduction for rent.

It is requeſted that applications, by letter, be directed, poſt paid, to Charleſtown, Jefferſon county.

Ferdinando Fairfax.

June 3d, 1803. 124w4w*

Richmond Mills.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ſtones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ſtones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay and difference of meaſures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a ſupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wſe therefore be much the intereſt of thoſe who keep horſes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the ſubſcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpoſe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beſt corn only, and none but ſuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general ſatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depoſited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderete as poſſible.

January 1ſt, 1803.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting ing Truſtees of Samuel Beall, deceaſed, Plaintiffs,

And

William Moſeley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy---Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*

Againſt

Thomas Fiſher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fiſher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and a copy alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe; and it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,

8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*

Againſt

Thomas Fiſher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fiſher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and a copy alſo poſted at the front door of the court-houſe: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,

8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 5th, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*

Againſt

Thomas Fiſher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fiſher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Fiſher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate. It is ordered, that the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and a Copy alſo poſted at the front door of the Court houſe: and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the ſaid Fiſher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premiſes.

A Copy—Teſte,

8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the diſtrict of Richmond, March 18, 1803.

Between

Duncan Roſe, ſurviving executor of John Bauliſter, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

And

Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which ſaid Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceaſed who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceaſed; and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

A few copies of HENING's JUSTICE For Sale at this Office.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Overton Coſby, executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Spratt, the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, ſurviving partners of Overton Coſby & Company, and the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Roſs & Co, Plaintiffs,

And

Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, ſurviving partner of Horſburg and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, aſſignees of the ſaid Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

STOLEN

OUT of my paſture in the upper end of King and Queen county, the night of the 25th May, a light iron grey GELDING, upwards of 16 hands high, eleven or twelve years old, lame in his fore feet, moſtly in the left one which he will favor when ſtanding, (by holding it up) ſtands uncommonly ſtrait on the fore feet, rather on the points of his hoofs, and appears crampt when going, owing to ſevere founder. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLALS to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or give ſuch information that I get him again.

JOHN JONES.

King and Queen county, June 3d, 1803. } 123w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber is authorized to ſell the following LANDS, viz. One tract coniaining 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfiſh River, in Amherſt county, about eight miles from the town of Warminſter, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of theſe lands are cleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlotteſville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in ſaid town, on which there is a convenient ſtore-houſe and ſmall garden.—Reaſonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a ſale. Mr. Hudſon Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherſt, will ſhew them to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe them, and the ſubſcriber may be ſeen by any one wiſhing to purchaſe at his houſe near Charlotteſville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherſt or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 80w.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40 Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puth Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatiſfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r. of Reuben George, dec.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Just Received,

A conſignment of firſt Quality

IRISH LINEN:

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the firſt day of March, 1800, will be expoſed to public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 8th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAINING by eſtimation 100 acres, belonging to the eſtate of David Thomas, deceaſed; lying and being in the upper end of Hanover county. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaſer giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved ſecurity.

The Commissioners.

June 1ſt, 1803. 4t.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of NELSON BERKELEY, Eſquire, deceaſed, late of Anwell, in the county of Hanover, are requeſted to make them known to the executors, as they mean ſoon to make a final ſettlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what aſſets may remain in their hands.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 6, 1803. 124w4t

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Riſing Sun Tavern in the ſaid city of Richmond on Thurſday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, CHARLES SPENCER, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-Houſe, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Janie,		11.
Columbus,		5.
Favourite,		18.
Chriſtopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Induſtry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Laſs,		28.
Fame Salt,		10.
Sch. Nancy,		23.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.